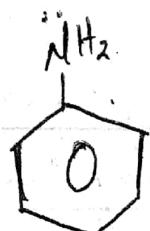
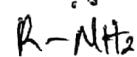


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Aryl Amine

(Less Basic)

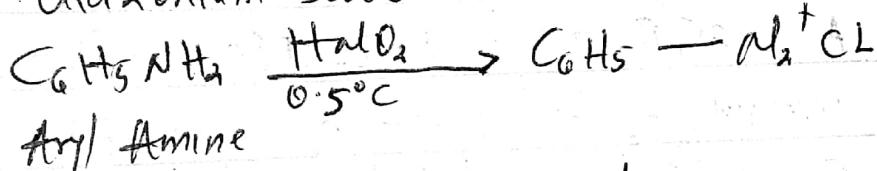


Alkyl Amine

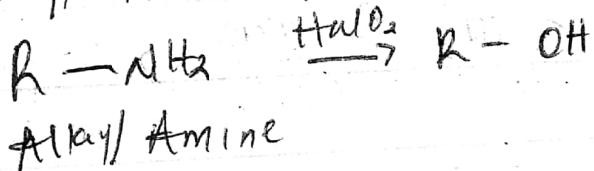
(More Basic)

2] A - 4 e.g. Propyl Amine, Isopropyl Amine & 2 more

3] B → Aryl Amines reacts with  $HNO_2$  (Nitrous Acid) to form diazonium salt.



Alkyl Amines reacts with  $HNO_2$  to yield Alcohols



4] A → Aniline is less basic due to resonance and the lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom is delocalised

5] D → Alcohol, Alkenes, and Alkyl Halides will be formed

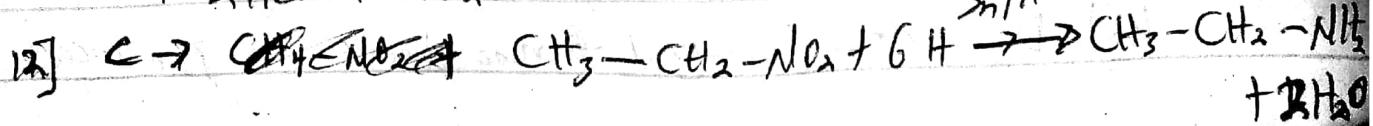
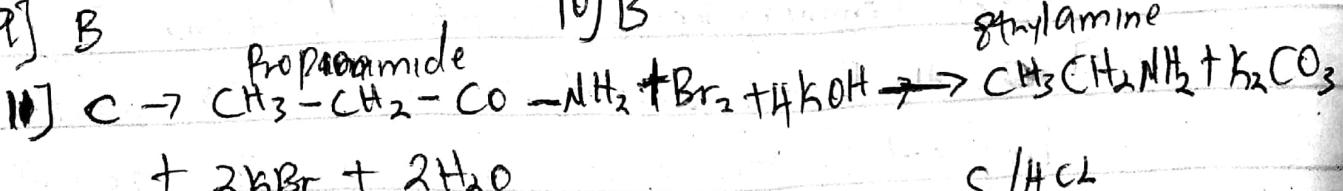
6] B → Hoffmann bromamide reaction Also known as Hoffmann rearrangements or Hoffmann degradation reaction

7] C → methyl Isocyanide

8] E

9] B

10] B



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13] C

15] C → Cabylamine or Iso Cyanides gases

14] D

Secondary Amine On Reduction

16] ~~B~~ → A ~~Volatile Compound has a low boiling point~~

16] ~~D~~ A →  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{NH}_3 \xrightarrow[\text{Ammonia}]{\text{Alumina}} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
~~Ethanol~~ ~~Ammonia~~ ~~Ethylamine~~ ~~water~~

17] B → A Volatile Compound has a low boiling point

18] C 19] D → Because it has only three carbon

20] A 21] D →  $\text{NH}_3 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$  (excess) →  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , order of reactivity of halides with amine is  $\text{RI} > \text{RBr} > \text{RCl}$

22] C →  $\text{R}-\text{Nc} \xrightarrow{\text{LiAlH}_4, \text{H}_2/\text{Ni}} \text{R}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2$

23] B →  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{(Ac}_2\text{OBr} )]{\text{Br}_2/\text{NaOH}}$   $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{NaBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 Propanamide ~~+ methylamine~~

24] B 25] C 26] C →  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 < \text{NH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2 < (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$

27] D 28] C → The lone pair of electron on N-atom is delocalised due to resonance

29] B → There is no free hydrogen in tertiary amines hence they do not form salts and are not soluble in acids.

30] C 31] D → Benzylamine 32] A

33] D 34] A 35] A 36] ~~D~~ 37] D 38] A → it is the most commonly found in animal proteins

40] C 41] B → Essential amino acids cannot be

produced by the body and hence got from foods/diets  
 42] D → Non-Essential Amino Acids are produced from

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the body and are not used as feed.

43) D 44) B 45) I 46) B 47) B 48) C 49) B

50) A 51) A 52) D 53) C 54) C 55) C 56) D

57) D → Butanone 58) A 59) A 60) B 61) D

62) C 63) B 64) D 65) B 66) A

67) A → Addition of halogens on alkenes is predominantly Anti-addition. Anti-addition of Br<sub>2</sub> on trans alkene produces meso Compound.

68) D → As there is chiral carbon (4 different groups are attached) 2-methylbutanoic acid exhibits stereoisomerism. It exists in the form of a pair of ~~isom~~ enantiomers

69) A → 1-phenyl-2-butene shows geometrical isomerism in the form of cis and trans isomers.

70) C → Enantiomers are mirror images while diastereomers are not mirror images of each other

71) B 72) B 73) D 74) C 75) A 76) C 77) C

78) D 79) A 80) A 81) C 82) B 83) A 84) A

85) C 86) A 87) A 88) B 89) D 90) D 91) D

92) 93) B 94) A 95) D 96) 97) A 98)

99) B 100) A